The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. NO. 120.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Report of the Capitulation of Metz Fully Confirmed.

Speculations as to its Effect Upon the Peace Negotiations.

or

A Strong Prussian Force Moving from Paris in the Direction of Lyons.

Reported Prussian Defeat Near Besancon.

Thiers Furnished Safe Conduct to Paris by the Prussians.

FRANCE.

THE FALL OF METZ.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Tuesday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to-day. The number which marched out of the city is now represented to be 173,000 men, officers included, instead of 150,000 as at first reported. One hundred guns were fired in Berlin yesterday, in honor of the event.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Versailles the following from Versailles under date of the 28th inst.:

"It will be a few days yet before the German headquarters leave here. In the action of the 26th, eighty-five battalions took part against the French, and thirty-two battalions took part against the Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Nothing official has been received from Paris to-day, but it is reported that several successful sorties have recently been made.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Henry Reuter has been to-day near Paris, the scout coming from the correspondent on La Villette and Montmartre.

SOUVENIR OF LYONS.

The Germans who occupied Vesoul in considerable force have left for Gray and Dijon. This movement draws the valley of the Saone in between it and the line of the Ardeche on Lyons.

THE ARMIES OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Oct. 27.—The government continues to withhold the news of operations on the Loire. All that is known is that vast bodies of troops have been manoeuvring for some days, and that great battles are imminent near Le Mans and Orleans.

ORLEANS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—At Orleans, the Prussian lancers pay every evening, but the inhabitants remain closely housed. The shops are all closed, and the streets are silent and deserted.

THE EASTERN DEPARTMENTS.

TROYES, Oct. 28.—The official report of the capitulation of Metz has been sent, received by the Minister of the Interior.

Advices from Belgium show that commercial operations have been ordered by the German invaders of the Eastern provinces.

GARIBALDI'S GERMAN VICTORY.

TOURS, Oct. 28.—Growing official suspicions are just made public.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Baden announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Mont Elliard and Besancon. They died in disorder, losing their dying three days, killed with wounded, the saving 1,200 killed on the field. Three hundred of the fugitives crossed the frontier into Switzerland. They were disarmed, and directed to proceed to Porrentruy.

BISMARCK'S COMMAND.

TOURS, Oct. 28.—Evening.—Advices from Lille represent that General Bourbaki has received the surrender of all the strongholds in the north, and was engaged in removing the troops and giving orders for further movements.

VESOUL.

TOURS, Oct. 28.—Thiers started for Paris to-day, and will probably return on Saturday.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A despatch from the King's headquarters announces that in consequence of the investing of Belfort the garrison, 17,000 strong, at the last sortie of the French from Fort Mont Valerien, a severe engagement has been raging from the French headquarters, declaring that all civilians leaving their districts without fighting is to suppress in the neighborhood, will be shot. In consequence of this order a number of inhabitants of Bayonne, who assisted a military party by guiding them, have been executed.

MORE FRIENDLY SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A cable despatch says that among the correspondence found in the portmanteau which were confiscated at the Tuileries, with the general correspondence and private letters of Napoleon, is one letter giving the particulars of the Empress's accident. This paper is presented in the form of a letter from a lady announcing the marriage, settlement of Eugenie's Ann Hamilton, Countess of Montijo and Teba, Grandee of Spain, of the first class, to Count Charles Piscatory, on October 16. The bride was known as Miss or Mrs. Howard. The deed was made out on the occasion of the wedding of Napoleon's son with Clarissa Tilestown, in the month of May, in the year 1864. Two additional witnesses are attached to the private deeds known that the Countess possessed 2,000,000 in English and other foreign securities, including property to the value of 20,000 in Portland, United States, and railway securities; 25,000 in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides another and unknown amount in Paris. The deed also refers to "other stocks, funds, and securities," and designated as the settled funds. She had besides diverse other valuable effects, such as jewels, plate with jewels and other personal estate, and landed property in France, during the later years of her life; but the above is the sum total of the vast wealth of Madame de Pompadour and the Countess Dubarry.

SUFFERINGS IN A MANUFACTURING TOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There are two thousand sick and wounded French and Germans in and around Versailles.

Ill in Venice, Montagne, and Rouen are now reported. Typhoid fever is raging in Paris. Fifty cases of Hospital have been executed by the Prussians for aiding the French in their sorties from Paris.

A sharp skirmish occured between reconnoitering parties on the left bank of the Loire, near Blois, on Wednesday, in which the Prussians retired.

On Sunday, the Prussian posts near the town of Chateaudun, between Paris and Orleans, were killed the second, and captured ten stores. They have also killed thirty of the White Cuirassiers of the Guard.

There is a force of 2,000 Prussians before Montmedy. Active operations have not commenced. The siege guns are not yet arrived.

GREECE.

Lord Lyons, British Minister to France, is preparing his country for his visit suggested the first floor of the Hotel de La Paix of Pembroke.

Le Pays estimates the expenses of war beginning with cost of armaments, since 1866, at 5,000,000,000.

The Court of Inquiry on the leaving up of the citadel of Sedan commits the French commander-in-chief of all responsibility.

A letter from Garibaldi is published, in which he says he will not accept any command or mission where she ought the overthrow of Napoleon, and his ally of friendship with France, because she has made himself a republic.

A soldier at Bourbaki grossly insulted Lord Lyons, British Minister to Prussia, and was severely punished.

Despatches from Tours report that General Martel is appointed to succeed Gambetta in the command of the Loire Department.

It is rumored that a new armistice has been dictated and rented between Bourgoing and Mount Medon.

The people of Amiens display intense ardor in defense of the city.

The Government has by decree ordered trial by jury in all cases.

General Alexander Kraut is appointed to the command in the Jura, in place of Cambriels, removed.

The government here sanctions Rothwell's march to the assistance of Amiens saved that city from attack and bombardment.

No official despatches from Paris or the army of Loiret known to have been received to-day.

Count Wickenfeldt, military attache of the Austrian Embassy, has been appointed Minister, having received sole consent from the Prussian headquarters. He has just arrived here from Vienna, by way of Trieste and Switzerland.

Bismarck Gambetta has issued a decree establishing in each department a centre of correspondence, by which the people of Paris will be able to carry on their business. Proper parties will be held responsible under heavy penalties for any letters regarding the movements of the invaders.

A French steamer packet of Calais, a visitor of the Calais' Station, the occupation of sanitation train at the beginning of the war, is now in Treves. He gives a harrowing recital of the brutal treatment of the Prussian military toward noncombatant country people. He says he has seen three wantonly destroyed, the inhabitants, houses and food, taken away the men and compel them to work at intervals, leaving the women, children and infirm to starve. He intends to address, through the press, a letter to the kind people of Germany, giving details of these outrages.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A despatch to the London Times, from Berlin, intimates that the French had rejected the Count von Bismarck's terms of armistice, but this is the fact of Metz. It is said, in reply, that the Count will not agree to renew negotiations under their determination.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Private letters from Paris to the 27th state that the capitulation of Bazaine with his army of Metz is to commence to-day with the understanding arrived at with the King of Prussia, and the surrender takes a speedy course.

TOURS, Oct. 28, 10 P. M.—It is reported here that Gambetta confers this morning of the European Congress to arrange peace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The World's special says the news of the surrender of Metz, with the army of Marshal Bazaine, numbering 50,000 men, is confirmed to-day. It is generally credited in the neighborhood now going on at Versailles for an armistice. These negotiations, it is said, are progressing favorably, and the original terms of Metz, the army of Marshal Bazaine having been considered by both parties as part of the negotiations, are as follows: First, that all the provinces of the state occupied, by force of arms, by the forces of the German Confederation, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be administered in accordance with the laws of the Confederation. Second, that the Emperor of the French, Napoleon, and his dynasty, are forever excluded from the soil of France.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The Bund of the surrender of Bazaine and the capitulation of Metz, telegraphed by Count Bismarck to Prussia, is received here in an official character, as received from the King, causing the utmost excitement. It was immediately communicated to the Reichstag by the Ministers of Interior and War. Great cheering, rapidly increasing in volume, followed the announcement and continued for many minutes, and was accompanied by many cheers, and the occasion forced to appear the address them. In the evening processions, many miles length, headed by bands of music, paraded the streets with banners and lanterns and the enthusiasm of the former days was revived. They were cheered, and directed to proceed to Versailles.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—There were great rejoicings here, yesterday, over the capitulation of Metz, reported from Versailles that Bazaine and his entire army had surrendered as prisoners of war. Count Charles, The royal palace was surrounded, but the exile of Bavaria remained in his garden.

At Stuttgart and at Carlsruhe the same rejoicings were manifested.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The correspondence on the health of the Emperor Napoleon requires a modification. It is possible that, early next month, he may change Wilhelmshohe for Cassel.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *Journal des Debats*, regarding Metz, has the strongest point on the left bank of the Moselle, and about 20 miles to the south of Metz.

KING WILLIAM has communicated to General Von Falkenstein his decree for the removal of all persons found in the line of the railroad, and the destruction of property, particularly of personal suffering, public monuments, and private dwellings, and the public monuments, and private dwellings, and the public monuments, and private dwellings, and the

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
For Lieut.-Governor, GUSTAVUS D. KOERNER, of Cook.
For Secretary of State, HENRY D. DUMONT, of Pulaski.
For Auditor, ORLANDO HARRISON, of Jo Daviess.
For Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES, of Sangamon.
For Attorney-General, WASHINGTON BUSHNELL, of Knox.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Campaign Committee of the State of Illinois is composed as follows:

Chairman, A. C. HAMLIN, of Cook.
Secretary, ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Cook.
Treasurer, JOHN A. LOGAN, of Jackson.
Executive Committee, JOHN A. LOGAN, of Jackson; ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, of Cook; JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin; GUSTAVUS D. KOERNER, of Cook; WASHINGTON BUSHNELL, of Knox.

The Committee will be assisted by the following

Advisory Committee.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, Hon. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Hon. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Hon. JOHN M. PALMER, Hon. GUSTAVUS D. KOERNER, Hon. WASHINGTON BUSHNELL, Hon. HENRY D. DUMONT, Hon. ORLANDO HARRISON, Hon. ERASTUS N. BATES, Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, Hon. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, Hon. JOHN DEAN CATON, Hon. JOHN V. LE MOYNE, Hon. JOHN WOOD, Hon. JOHN C. HAMILTON, Hon. JOHN WILSON, Hon. JOHN M. CREBS, Hon. JOHN H. KINZIE, Hon. JOHN L. PETTIBONE, Hon. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Hon. JOHN C. HAMILTON, Hon. JOHN WILSON, Hon. JOHN M. CRE

WASHINGTON.

Gloomy Condition of Affairs in China.

Two Wisconsin Wheels to Clutch on the Supreme Bench.

Coming Memorial of the Army of the Cumberland.

[Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1870.

[illegible] has been received up to [illegible] 200 cars wheat, 100 [illegible]'s rate, 17 cars corn, 11,000 [illegible] 500 cars, or 725,000 bu.

Quantity for city consumption [illegible],700 by canal, 11,000 by rail, 215 by barge.

A large falling off in the Chicago business activity in grain, with quiet feeling. Provisions and [illegible] have been in fair demand, with little change in prices, though tending to some extent to the advance by New York dealers. The week generally little or nothing to do with [illegible] of lards, which are held at [illegible] advance in regard to freight. Fast is off, to take effect on Monday next. The [illegible] 10c on flour, and 5c on fourth class.

[illegible] were dull and in lower, closing [illegible] at 37c, and holders, and [illegible] iron-bound lots. An early sale of [illegible] made at 36c.

[illegible] were more active, but easier, [illegible] of offerings being large, while [illegible] were partially "nominal" at the [illegible] rail shipments. A total [illegible] cars was reported, of which [illegible] cars corn and barley, and [illegible] of No. 2 spring.

[illegible] 10,000 bbls, which arrived [illegible] through freights to New York [illegible] 10 Buffalo. Wheat in store [illegible] Through freights to New York [illegible] at 20c on wheat, 20c on corn, and [illegible] to Montreal, by rail, [illegible] to-day are 300,000 bu wheat, [illegible] 45,000 bu oats, and 91,000 bu [illegible].

[illegible] were moderately active for the [illegible] early part of the morning closing [illegible] at the close. Money closed [illegible] at 6@7 per cent. Gold was [illegible] at the Stock Yards, the prices being [illegible] all the morning. Sterling exchange [illegible] unchanged. Governments [illegible] to be quiet and steady. Railroad [illegible] were quiet and steady, with the [illegible] of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which [illegible] 1 per cent. Chicago was firm and unchanged. There was a fair demand for fish at unchanged prices. Through freights were dull and [illegible] 2,000 packages arrived to-day—[illegible] 1,000 for export. The visible supply [illegible] and west, but not quotably lower. Hay remains [illegible], with a declining tendency in [illegible] prices. Groceries were fairly active, [illegible] prices unchanged. Hops were [illegible] and lower. Wool was in meagre demand and [illegible]. Metals were dull and heavy. The Milwaukee Produce Exchange [illegible] a moderate degree of activity, and dealers were [illegible] and unchanged former prices.

LATER.

At the Afternoon Board No. [illegible] closed at 90c cash, and [illegible] 90@90½c for November, and 90½c [illegible] December. Other grades were [illegible].

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,124	15,000	700
Tuesday	2,000	17,000	1,000
Wednesday	1,000	6,000	1,000
Thursday	2,000	6,000	1,000
Friday	1,000	6,000	1,000
Total	10,124	54,000	4,700
Same week last week	11,000	56,000	4,000
Shipments in-day and for the week, up to 5 p.m.	1,000	10,000	1,000
Shipments, week so far	1,000	10,000	1,000
Monday	700	2,000	1,000
Tuesday	1,000	4,000	1,000
Wednesday	1,000	4,000	1,000
Thursday	1,000	4,000	1,000
Friday	1,000	4,000	1,000
Total	4,000	18,000	4,000

BEEF CATTLE.—A rather quiet day was reported on the leading commission row, and prices for the leading descriptions were quite firm, and fully [illegible] higher than last quotations. Receipts were not large, but a run, of 2 loads, of [illegible] 1,300 lbs each, sold at 4½c, and [illegible] 1,200 lbs each at 4c. Most of the [illegible] were heavy for the time of year, and [illegible] the large supply, and these [illegible] dull and weak. Of all [illegible] sales, [illegible] 1,000 lbs and upward, [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 3½@4c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 3@3½c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 2½@3c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 2@2½c. Quotations [illegible] 1,000 lbs and upward, 3½@4c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, 3@3½c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, 2½@3c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, 2@2½c.

HOGS.—Receipts were [illegible] and the market [illegible] and [illegible] higher than yesterday. [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $3.50@3.60; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $3.40@3.50; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $3.30@3.40; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $3.20@3.30; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $3.10@3.20; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $3@3.10; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.90@3; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.80@2.90; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.70@2.80; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.60@2.70; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.50@2.60; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.40@2.50; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.30@2.40; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.20@2.30; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2.10@2.20; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $2@2.10; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.90@2; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.80@1.90; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.70@1.80; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.60@1.70; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.50@1.60; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.40@1.50; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.30@1.40; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.20@1.30; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1.10@1.20; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at $1@1.10; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 90c@$1; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 80@90c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 70@80c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 60@70c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 50@60c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 40@50c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 30@40c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 20@30c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 10@20c; [illegible] 1,000 lbs each, at 1@10c.

SHEEP.—Receipts were [illegible] and the market [illegible] and [illegible] higher than yesterday. [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $3.50@3.60; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $3.40@3.50; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $3.30@3.40; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $3.20@3.30; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $3.10@3.20; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $3@3.10; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.90@3; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.80@2.90; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.70@2.80; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.60@2.70; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.50@2.60; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.40@2.50; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.30@2.40; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.20@2.30; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2.10@2.20; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $2@2.10; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.90@2; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.80@1.90; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.70@1.80; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.60@1.70; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.50@1.60; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.40@1.50; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.30@1.40; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.20@1.30; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1.10@1.20; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at $1@1.10; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 90c@$1; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 80@90c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 70@80c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 60@70c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 50@60c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 40@50c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 30@40c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 20@30c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 10@20c; [illegible] 100 lbs each, at 1@10c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.

BUTTER.—There was nothing new in [illegible] to-day, and the market [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] is considerably short of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REPUBLICAN GATHERING.

Speeches by C. B. Farwell, R. A. Waite, Governor Lee, Alderman Woodard, and Others.

Tender Words of the Standpatters.

A Magnificent time meeting was held last evening, in the Wigwam, to ratify the Republican county nominations.

All [illegible] the meeting was called to order by C. B. FARWELL, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. ARNOLD then came forward and said: Fellow-citizens, I am glad to see so many of the candidates on the ticket, present for the party to which I have always belonged. I am glad to see so many present to-night, there was not a great difference between us.

[illegible] Democratic party, and I have always supported it. It was a party of principles, and I supported it because I believed in its principles. I am a Republican because I believe in the principles of the Republican party, and the progress of public opinion.

During the last few years the question of the freedom of the negro in the Northwestern States has been settled. The Democratic party has failed, to keep an exclusive delegation convention. Those in the Northwest are divided, and earnestly [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]